

BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1831.

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We have to announce the arrival early this morning of the *Lord Amherst*, from London the 9th, and Portsmouth the 22d of June.

Passengers.—Major and Mrs. Jervis, Major Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Capt. Connyngham, Mr. H. H. Harrison, Mr. Bazett, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and two native Servants.

By this opportunity we have received London papers up to the 18th of June, extracts from which, together with the following heads of intelligence (for which we are indebted to a friend,) we hasten to lay before our readers.

June 16th. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay. 17th. *Abelton*, Percival, from ditto. June 18th. *Huddersfield*, Mathewson, from ditto. June 14th. *Jean*, Finlay, from ditto. June 3d. *Caroline*, Hewson, from ditto.

Parliament met the 14th June, and on the 20th the Reform Bill had not been brought forward, the House being engaged on some minor business. The Hon'ble Charles Manners Sutton re-elected speaker.

Lord John Russell was to dine in the City with the Lord Mayor, and to be presented with the freedom of the City.

The College of Physicians met at their Hall in Pall Mall by the express order of Government, for preventing the introduction of Cholera into this country.

The accounts from Riga were most distressing as regards the ravages of the Cholera Morbus, the communication with surrounding places had been cut off, and the Cholera was spreading in all directions.

It was fully expected His Majesty would visit Hanover during the present year.

The French Journals of the 15th June mention a commotion of rather a serious nature on Tuesday night and Wednesday, which required a large Military force to appease. Accounts from Brest state that France was fitting out a large squadron still for service, perhaps the conquest of Lisbon. A land expedition for the same object was talked of. The Spanish Court had taken umbrage at the visit of the French squadron to the Tagus and had protested strongly against it. The French squadron off the Tagus were daily making reprisals of the Portuguese vessels.

His Majesty's Ship *Volage* 23, Captain Lord Colchester, arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday 13th June, having landed her illustrious passenger the late Emperor of Brazil Don Pedro, at Cherbourg, on Friday afternoon.

The French authorities and Officers of the *Volage* attended the ex-Emperor's levee the following day, on his seeking an asylum in France.

Don Pedro dispatched one of his Chamberlains to Brest to meet his Queen, who will be landed from the "Señe" French Frigate. The Emperor expressed hopes that he should never more be troubled with the cares of royalty. He is anxious, most anxious, that his daughter Donna Maria should obtain her rights and dignity as Queen of Portugal, and to obtain this end, he will address a Circular to all the European Courts calling upon them for assistance. The ex-Emperor would visit England next year.

The Squadron of observation riding at Spithead consisted of the *Caledonia* 120, Sir Edward Codrington, with the Prince Regent 120, Asia, Donegal, Wellesley, Talavera and Revenge 74, Alfred and Barham Razees, with the Briton and *Volage* frigates, and small craft. Orders have been received, that Ships ordered to be paid off and found fit for re-commissioning are not to be stripped, or any thing removed, but to be kept in readiness to proceed to sea the day after being paid off required.

The King's eldest Son, Colonel George Fitzclarence had been raised to the Peerage with the title of Earl of Munster, and the other branches of the family will take the style of younger Sons and daughters of a Marquis, and it was rumoured at the West end, that the Earl of Munster was to go out to India as Governor General.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(From the Spectator, June 18.)

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Not the least agitating part of an opera is the interval that elapses between the tuning of the fiddles and that inspiring tap-tap which gives the signal to finger and lip, and bids string twang, and trumpet blow, and drum roll, from one end of the orchestra to the other. The excitement is of course wonderfully enhanced where the opera is a new one. The great political drama has at length reached this point. The preliminary scraping and fingering have begun; the leader has taken his seat; the audience sit *arrectis auribus* watching for the first burst of the overture, from which they expect to learn the theme of the piece; the actors are arranged in the side

scenes, each waiting for his cue! scene-shifters have tightened the ropes of the curtain; the prompter has his finger on the bell: in a few minutes the opening movement will be over, the stage will stand displayed, and the play will begin.

To drop metaphors, the Parliament has met. The House of Commons has been constituted by the election of a Speaker; and both Houses are busy swearing in members, in order to prepare for the great work to which the Royal speech of Tuesday next is to call them.

Pursuant to the tenor of the writs, the Peers assembled on Tuesday last. The Lord Chancellor entered the House about two o'clock; and in a few minutes, his Lordship, as one of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of opening Parliament, took his seat on the cross-bench below the Throne, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl Grey, the Marquis of Wellesley, and Baron Durham, the other members of the commission. About a dozen of Peers were present on the occasion. The Commons being summoned, and in attendance, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to open Parliament in the usual form. The Commons then withdrew to elect their Speaker; and the ceremony of swearing in such Lords as were present proceeded until four o'clock, when their Lordships adjourned.

The Marquis WELLESLEY, as Lord Stewart, had attended in the Long Gallery at an early hour, to swear in such of the members of the House of Commons as were in attendance; and before the House was summoned to the bar of the Lords, not fewer than one hundred members had taken the oath.

When the Commons had returned to their own House, Mr. C. W. Wynne addressed the House, on the choice of a Speaker.

The duty of electing a Speaker was one of the most important privileges that the House of Commons had to exercise: and if important at all times, he thought it was peculiarly important at the present moment, when they were called upon to consider changes and alterations greater than the history of Parliament afforded any example of. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) He spoke not as giving any opinion on the question; for whether those changes and alterations were or were not desirable, it was equally necessary that they should be considered and debated with patience, discretion, and temper. At the present moment, a degree of excitement and irritation prevailed almost without a parallel; and at such a time, every man must feel it to be of the first importance to select a fit person to enforce the orders of the House, and to maintain the privileges which members held, not for their own benefit, but for that of their constituents. In nothing were those constituents more interested than in the preservation of the orders of the House, which had for their object to prevent measures from being forced improperly through the House, and to insure their receiving such full consideration as was requisite. For this reason it was, beyond all things, necessary that the person selected to fill the chair should be possessed of a high and independent character,—that he should be one from whom impartiality might be expected on all occasions,—who should have the ability to lay down the rules of the House, and the firmness to enforce them against any individual who might attempt to contravene them, and, at the same time, the courtesy to impart useful information to inexperienced members, and to acquaint them with the rules which they might unintentionally transgress. Beyond these there was another qualification which he held it to be of the greatest consequence that their Speaker should possess, because without it all the others would be vain—he thought that the persons to be called upon to preside over their debates should possess the confidence of the House from the knowledge of his having deserved it. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Wynne proceeded to remark, that for all the qualities which were demanded by the high and honourable office of Speaker, the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, who had so long and so ably, and with such universal approbation held it, was preeminently conspicuous: he therefore proposed that that gentleman should be again chosen to fill that chair which he had so honourably and usefully filled before. In stating the singular fitness of Mr. Sutton Speaker, Mr. Wynne particularly adverted to the large addition of duty which that gentleman had voluntarily undertaken with a view to expedite the public business.

Mr. Sutton was the first person to call upon the House to give him an opportunity of devoting more of his time to the service of the country. It was impossible to overlook the large quantity of business which remained undone at the end of the last session, in consequence of the time of the House being engrossed with the great and momentous question which came before it. It was necessary that this business should now be despatched; and under these circumstances it was important that the House should have for its Speaker a person who, instead of shrinking from labor, would rather

outstrip the wishes of the House in the discharge of business. Such a person the House would have in the right honourable gentleman whom he had the honour to propose to their notice.

The motion was seconded by Sir MATTHEW W. RIDLEY.

It was somewhat singular, he observed, that when his right honourable friend was first called to the chair, he was one who offered opposition to him, and himself seconded the nomination of the gentleman who had now proposed his right honourable friend. He trusted that the House would see, from that circumstance, that in now supporting the nomination of his right honourable friend, he was actuated only by a desire to do justice to the high character which his right honourable friend had obtained for himself, both with the House and the country, during the fourteen years which he had presided in that House.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON next addressed the House—

If, in expressing the deep obligation which he felt to Mr. Wynne, whose Parliamentary knowledge so justly entitled him to form a correct judgment with respect to the qualifications of a Speaker, and whose constant attendance, and unwearied attention to the privileges, orders, and proceedings of the House, made him so fit a judge of the propriety of the Speaker's decisions, and the efficiency with which the duties of the Chair had been performed, and to Sir M. W. Ridley, whose high standing and character in the House gave weight to any thing which he addressed to them,—if, under these circumstances, and in the pursuit of a fair and honourable ambition, he should for a moment at least appear to forget how much he owed to the kindness of his friends, and how little to his own merits, he trusted that the House would not attribute it to arrogance, or to an unwarrantable reliance on his own abilities. He had had fourteen years' experience in the office. He knew its difficulties, which had been well described by Mr. Wynne, and which were frequently augmented by the suddenness with which they came on. He, however, had learnt, from the same experience, that whether those difficulties arose from circumstances which admitted as well as required deep consideration, or whether they were attributable to the haste with which the decision must be given, and the unforeseen emergency of the call, whoever had the honour to fill the chair might place a safe and confident reliance on the support, protection, encouragement, and assistance of the House. He knew that nothing would be required at his hands, or those of any other person who might preside in the chair, but an honest attempt, strictly, assiduously, and impartially, to perform his duty; and if he so conducted himself, he was sure of his reward.

The motion was carried by acclamation; and Mr. Manners Sutton was then conducted to the chair by Mr. Wynne and Sir M. W. Ridley. The Speaker having assumed the chair, and having briefly thanked the House for the honour conferred on him—

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in moving the adjournment of the House, said—

He hoped he might be permitted to congratulate the right honourable gentleman on the distinguished mark of unanimous confidence which he had just received. It was the highest tribute of respect which a British commoner could receive, to be called upon to preside over the debates in that House. In the case of the right honourable gentleman, Sir James had to congratulate him and the House that this mark of confidence was bestowed on him now for the sixth time. Those who had served with the right honourable gentleman in former Parliaments, well knew how faithfully, zealously, and ably he had discharged the duties of his office; and those only who had thus served with him could be aware of the labour and exertion which the discharge of those duties required. It was impossible to contemplate, without admiration, the indefatigable industry, patience, and assiduity of the right honourable gentleman; sacrificing, to meet the increase of public business, every private consideration—even his health—voluntarily abridging the short period for recreation and repose which his predecessors considered indispensable. Sir James feared he could not hold out a hope that there would be any abridgment of the labour or of the fatigue to which the right honourable gentleman had hitherto been subjected; but the House could co-operate to make the discharge of his duty more grateful and satisfactory to his feelings, by upholding the just prerogatives and dignity of the chair.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in seconding the motion for the adjournment, took occasion also to express his pleasure of Mr. Sutton's re-election.

He congratulated the House, not only on the re-election of their Speaker, but on the circumstances connected with it. He recollected that when Mr. Wynne, who had that night proposed the Speaker, entered into honourable competition with him fourteen years ago, he declared that if the choice of the House should fall on his competitor, his experience of that competitor's conduct would

justify that choice. He was satisfied, that from the spirit which induced his right honourable friend to make that prediction, he was amongst the foremost to rejoice in its complete fulfilment. The speaker had justly said that the cordial co-operation of the House facilitated the discharge of his arduous duty. And the statement of his receiving that co-operation implied, unintentionally no doubt, a compliment to himself, because that co-operation resulted from the complete conviction which the House entertained of his integrity and impartiality—from admiration of the justice and promptitude of his decisions, and the firmness with which he enforced them, tempered with a courtesy which disarmed that firmness of every thing which could be disagreeable even to those who were its objects.

This closed the first day's proceedings.

On Wednesday, the Speaker, accompanied by a number of members, and supported by Mr. Wynne and Sir M. W. Ridley, proceeded to the bar of the House of Lords, in order to receive, agreeably to the orders of the Royal commission delivered on Tuesday, the Royal approbation of his appointment. It was most graciously accorded, in the usual form. The approbation was reported to the Commons when the House had resumed.

The two Houses were occupied on Thursday and Friday in swearing in their respective members. The Earl of Munster took the oaths on Wednesday.

The rumour, so anxiously kept up for three or four weeks by the Opposition press, that the House of Lords are able and willing to oppose the passing of the Reform Bill, still continues to circulate. Let them oppose it ever so factiously—we anticipate no riot's no disturbance on this account. The Constitutional opposition of the Upper House, if persisted in, admits of a constitutional remedy. The people know this, and that, if required, the remedy will be applied; and come what may, they will possess their souls in patience, and "bide their time." But doubt is disagreeable to them, and injurious to their Lordships—it tends to feelings of dislike, where, after all, none may be due; it tends to place both parties in a false light—to represent the Peers as being influenced by the dread of the People, and the People as silently threatening the Peers, where no such sentiment's actuate either party. To the Government, any uncertainty as to the passing of the Bill must be painful. If the Lords throw it out, or so modify it as to compel the Commons to throw it out, no fresh can be introduced until another session. Supposing the Ministers to remain in power as we feel assured they will—a whole year will thus be lost, not to reform merely, but to all the measures of improvement to which Reform is a preliminary. If, on the other hand, the opinions of the Upper House were decidedly and explicitly expressed on the first working day of the session, all this delay would be spared. Let their Lordships only resolve not to admit the principles of the Bill, and it will remain for the Ministry either to give it up, or to give up their places, or, adhering to both, to advise His Majesty to that constitutional remedy which is provided to prevent permanent differences between the House of Lords and the other two branches of the Legislature. Not only will it decide whether this ultimate remedy is required, it will determine its precise extent. The majority of the Peers against Reform once fairly known, the number of new creations is known.

We stated last week, in expressing what we humbly conceived the King's Speech ought to contain, that the prominent feature of it ought to be the Bill. There is no doubt, that in one respect we shall be gratified. Reform will be recommended in the Speech. There is, usually, however, in all Royal Speeches, a vagueness of expression, which may mean any thing. All Ministers are anxious, for the sake of unanimity, to favour this laxity of interpretation, by fallacious distinctions between general and particular, between principle and detail. Their constant language is—"You may agree to the address without scruple; we shall not hold you in any respect pledged by reason of your vote." On the present occasion, we think that every consideration of policy points to a different line of conduct, and that both in the speech of the King and in the speeches of Ministers every unmeaning generality ought to be carefully avoided. It might be inexpedient even for Ministers themselves that the Royal Speech should recommend the Bill *totidem verbis*; but there is nothing to prevent it from recommending the three great principles of the Bill—the disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs, the bestowing of representatives on large towns and counties, the extension of the franchise. If these be distinctly recommended by the King to Parliament, and enforced by the explicit declarations of Ministers, that, in agreeing to the address, the two Houses will be held as approving of them, the advantage to Government will be great.

In the first place, they get rid at once of all that senseless chatter of which we had so much last session, about the opinions of the King and

the impropriety of allusions to those opinions. His Majesty having spoken publicly and determinedly, there is no longer any room for doubt or cavil on that score. In the next place, the plan which we respectfully counsel Ministers to adopt, is strictly constitutional. They are in all things the advisers of the Crown. They are responsible for the Speech, as for the other public acts of the King. It will greatly strengthen them in public estimation, to show openly that they do not seek to shrink from the utmost liability to which their high office subjects them. Lastly, our plan will bring the question between Ministers and their opponents in the House of Lords to an immediate issue.

There was a very confident rumour on Tuesday, that Prince Leopold had accepted of the proffered Crown of Belgium, *non obstante* the question of boundary. The report had some effect on the Funds, but did not seem to have had much effect on any thing beside. It is reported that the Deputies have stated to the Prince, that if he refuse, they will recommend to their authorities to clothe the Belgian troops in French uniforms, to hoist the tricolor, and to declare Belgium a department of France.

There have been some disturbances at Antwerp, in consequence of the quarrels that are of almost daily occurrence between the Dutch gun-boats in the river, the Dutch garrison in the castle, and the Belgian troops in the town. The latter commenced firing on Monday against the boats, and against the palisades of the fort. The shots do not appear to have done, or to have been capable of doing, any mischief; but the gun-boats nevertheless returned the fire. It is said that two Belgians were killed, and several wounded. General Chasse has renewed his threat of firing the city, and the merchants and inhabitants are running away to avoid being knocked on the head or roasted. Of course, General Chasse can destroy the town if he sees fit—there is nothing in such a feat contrary to the law of a man; and of course, if the Belgians take the citadel they can hang General Chasse over the ramparts with a thirty-two pound shot to his heels—there is nothing in such a feat contrary to mob law. It is fight dog, fight bear, and Heaven keep the vanquished. We hope the General will not burn the town; if he do, we would hardly insure his neck for three months at a less premium than 100 per cent.

The head quarters of the Polish troops is still at Praga. On the 1st Diebitsch had not advanced beyond Ostrolenka; this was five days after the battle. It does not speak highly for the victory which he so confidently claimed. The Poles have been greatly successful in Lithuania. On the 26th of May, the same day on which the Commander-in-chief was compelled to retire on the Praga, General Chlapowski, after having formed a junction with the patriots of Byalysok, attacked the enemy at Narewka; and besides capturing five pieces of cannon and a great many stands of arms, totally defeated him, killing 800 men, and taking the rest of the column, which consisted of three regiments, prisoners. In addition to this successful affair, the peasantry have on various occasions fallen on the Russian detachments, in the course of which attacks 120 waggons have been taken. In Volhynia, the fort of Haman has fallen into the hands of the people of the surrounding districts, led on by Count Emir Rzewski. The leaders and their bands have sworn to support the Poles to the utmost; and it is not doubted that they will effect an important diversion in their favour. Twelve hundred Russians are said to have fallen in this battle.

It was some time ago rumoured, that the Hungarians, the only subjects of Austria who possess any thing like freedom, had manifested a strong sympathy with the Polish struggle. They have lately sent to the patriots a present of wine; which the Emperor has not, imprudently, suffered to proceed to its destination.

It is worthy of notice, that in the midst of all their difficulties, the Poles have succeeded in establishing a manufactory of arms in the capital. The muskets fabricated there have already begun to be served out to the troops.

The Government has circulated an address to the inhabitants of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, invoking their sympathy and assistance. It is a noble and affecting document. The following are the concluding paragraphs.

"God hath already wrought prodigies for us. God and not the Emperor of Russia, will be our judge! He will decide."

"He will decide who hath committed perjury who has been the victim of oppression, and who ought to obtain the victory. We have already fought with success in the name of God of our fathers, and we will fight till at length we accomplish the ends of justice. All the nations of Europe possessed of feelings of humanity tremble for our state, and exult with joy at our successes. These only wait your general rising to hail you as members of the free and independent nation of Europe."

"Brethren and fellow-citizens! when we shall have finished this terrible and unequal contest, we will invite the Powers of Europe to form themselves into a tribunal of justice; we will appear before them covered with our blood, lay open the book of our annals, unroll the chart of Europe, and say—'Behold our cause and yours! The injustice done to Poland is known to you; you behold her despair; for her courage and generosity appeal to her enemies!'"

The accounts received yesterday from Paris represent the state of that capital as far from tranquil. "Grave disorders," says the *Moni-*

teur, "have been committed in the Fauxbourg St. Denis;" and the correspondent of the *Times*, under the date of Wednesday evening, states that not a night passes without tumultuous assemblages of people, on the most frivolous pretences. On Tuesday night, these assemblages had been more than usually numerous. In Paris, as sometimes happens in England, the zeal of the champions of order is even more remarkable than that of the mob which they seek to regulate. On Monday, a man selling a history of "Napoleon during the Hundred Days," was rudely assaulted by a meddling watchmaker in the Fauxbourg St. Denis, for the disloyalty of the action. The watchmaker's windows were broken; he fired pistols at the crowd; and the military were called out to prevent greater disorders. The mounted municipal guard were compelled to charge the mob, and several persons were hurt, and about sixty or seventy were taken prisoners. There was a mob, formidable for its numbers, in the Fauxbourg Poissonniere, on Wednesday; but no mischief was done or threatened. The cries of the people are "Down with the Carlists! Success to the Poles!" The weather is exceedingly hot, and the lower orders naturally seek the open air; and thus, as in our own metropolis, the lifting up of a finger will collect a crowd.

Some time ago, the *St. Petersburg Journal* contained an article directly impugning the revolution of July; the French Government have addressed a note to the Russian Court, calling for a direct and immediate disavowal of it. The Russian article will, it is supposed, be represented by Pezzo di Borgo as applying to Belgium and Poland. There is no doubt that there is a strong war party in France; that they are identified with the *parti du mouvement*; and that they are opposed, in consequence to the Ministry. But those who talk so glibly of crises forget, these are rare in all countries, and that in France there is now a constitutional mode by which the public voice can make itself known. The elections will decide.

When the King was at Metz the other day, the National Guard presented an address to him, in which they touched rather too freely on political matters. Louis Philip cut short the commander while reading it, observing that men under arms could not consistently act as a deliberative body. The guard have resolved that no other address shall be presented.

The Ministry are about to dismiss the Foreign Legion. This must, we suppose, be received as an acceptable sacrifice by the people.

Don Miguel has at length started to his subjects the humiliating fact, that the French Government have, failing his compliance with its demands proceeded to make reprisals. He notices the capture of one vessel. Eight or ten had been captured. He appeals for justice to the nations of Europe. Doubtless, if the old men had been in power, he would have had England for his backer. At present we are engaged, and cannot come.

POLAND.

(From *Bell's Life in London*, June 5th.)

INSURRECTION IN LITHUANIA.—We have received the first official and authentic intelligence this week of the insurrection in Lithuania, in the shape of a report presented, in the name of the Lithuanians, to the National Government at Warsaw. From this interesting report, it appears that the Lithuanians, even more than any other inhabitants of the ancient kingdom of Poland, have been subject to grievous oppression. As this seems to be the most accurate and most interesting description we have yet seen of the state of the insurrection in that country, we shall give an extract from it. After giving an account of the various oppressions to which the Lithuanians had long been subjected—after mentioning the additional restriction and restraints laid on them, in consequence of that—after relating the formation, and the discovery of, a plot—and after describing the exactions imposed on them, in order to enable the Russians to carry on the war—the report goes on to describe the beginning of the rising:—"About that time the moment arrived for recruiting, and for supplying the magazines with provisions; some young citizens of Samogitia, giving way to the impatience of their patriotism, resolved to raise the standard of insurrection. They assembled their domestic and country people, formed a troop of two hundred horsemen, attacked the town of Rosienna, chief place of the district of the same name—disarmed the garrison, composed of veterans—drove out the Russian authorities—and made an appeal to the other citizens, enjoining them to unite with them. Such an energetic determination was not left without support: towards the end of the month of March three districts of Samogitia—those of Telze, Rosienna, and Szewle—had shaken off the yoke of the oppressors, and established Provisional Governments, which will form but one as soon as Wilna is taken; but which, at present, must act in the name of the National Government of the Kingdom of Poland. The district of Upiuta followed this example. The whole population rose up at once, and masses of insurgents, armed with scythes, lances, and guns, which had been concealed from the strict searches of the police, advanced towards the frontiers of Courland, and took possession of Polangen. Detachments, separating themselves from the main body, marched towards Wilkomierz, where the reserve brigade of General Bezobrozow was posted, consisting of 1,200 Hussars. The Russians sent then to Kanaa Colonel Bartolomey, with one hundred men and four pieces of artillery. He surprised Rosienna, and was the first, on this occasion, as in subsequent en-

counters, to give the most horrible examples of cruelty and barbarity. His presence every where was signalized by pillage and destruction; villages and castles were reduced to heaps of ashes; and the bayonet used to drive into the midst of the flames, without distinction either of age or sex, those inhabitants who had been unable to take to flight. A better fate was not reserved for the prisoners who had been taken on the field of battle. Crowded into the public-houses, they were burned alive by an infuriated soldiery. The young men of all ranks taken at Rosienna had their heads shaved, and were sent to serve among the recruits. It was then necessary that the forces of the insurgents, who were uniting in haste, should again separate, in order to take Rosienna. Bezobrozow abandoned Wilkomierz, and, having burned behind him the bridge of Swieta, he took the direction of Wilna. Labanowski opposed his passage over the Syrwinto with a few dozen light horse and several hundred scythe-bearers whom he had rapidly assembled on the estates of Joseph Gorski. The Russian General, having sustained, in killed and wounded, the loss of thirty men, and perceiving the discouragement of his soldiers, offered to treat, but, unfaithful to his word, he did not lay down his arms; and, aided by the most signal treachery, he succeeded in passing the bridge over the Syrwinto. He carried off Labanowski to Wilna, where this brave but unfortunate citizen was judged and shot as a rebel.—It then describes various successes of these brave and outraged people, and states, that the insurrection has spread into the districts of Grodno and Minsk, and in the single district of Wilna there are more than 60,000 men under arms.—The Russians cannot conquer such masses, animated by such a spirit; nor are they powerful enough to exterminate them.

Subsequent letters say, that in Samogitia the old men have taken up arms, and several of them have sworn on the tomb of their ancestors to shed the last drop of their blood rather than submit to the Russian yoke: even children of ten and twelve years old have been seen armed with scythes and hatchets. The Ecclesiastics are indefatigable in their exertions to propagate the spirit of liberty, and are to be seen every where preaching in the open fields; and, last, but not least, the fair sex are not backward in their zeal to promote the welfare of their country. On learning the untimely fate of General Schon and Labanowski, the Lithuanian insurgents have begun to exercise the right of reprisal, and having made a Russian officer prisoner in an engagement, they caused him to be tried by a Court-martial, over which a citizen upwards of eighty years of age presided, and by which he was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence, with the news of the execution, was immediately forwarded to the Russian advanced posts.

(From the *Examiner*, June 12.)

In the late engagements, notwithstanding the superior force of General Diebitsch, General Skrzynecki seems to have effected the object which he proposed to himself, viz. to throw a corps of troops into Lithuania, for the purpose of forwarding the insurrection there. The consequences of this movement, in establishing a communication with the Lithuanian patriots, and furnishing them with troops and arms, are likely to render more service to the Polish cause than the gaining of any single victory.

While the main Russian force was in the neighbourhood of Siedlec in the direct route from Warsaw to the frontier, the Polish general transferred his main forces to the left bank of the Bug, and driving before him several corps of Russians northward of that river, occupied Ostrolenka, Lomza, and several other places of importance in the northern part of the kingdom. Many of the most valuable Russian magazines fell into the hands of the Poles; the communication of the Russian army with old Prussia, from which it had been driven to obtain provisions, was cut off, and the Poles brought themselves into communication with the Lithuanians. After these brilliant and successful movements of the Poles, Diebitsch crossed the River Bug, at Grana, and advancing northwards, formed a junction with his reserves, and particularly the guards. The Polish commander-in-chief had already succeeded in the object of his expedition, which he states to have been to throw a corps into Lithuania, and, finding the combined forces of the Russians far superior to his own, again retreated. Diebitsch made an attempt to cut off the Polish army from Warsaw, but was baffled by the gallantry of Lubinski's corps.

On the 24th ult., the Polish reserve under General Pac, was at Stoczyn: General Rubinski occupied the position of Czerwin, and General Gielgud marched upon Lomza to occupy it.

On the 25th, General Lubinski was attacked by the Russian guards from Tykocin, at the same time the army of Diebitsch arrived from the Nur. The Polish troops then crossed the Narew over both bridges in the most perfect order. General Lubinski commanded the rear guard, and, to cover the passage of the army, he occupied the heights of Zekun and of Lawy. In the morning of the 26th, the positions of General Lubinski were attacked with great impetuosity by the field-marshal in person. Gen. Lubinski retreated upon Ostrolenka, making a most vigorous resistance. His march was stopped by the city itself, which had been set on fire by the endeavours to destroy the bridge over the Narew; and that circumstance enabled the grenadiers, under Prince Pzaskowski, to follow them over to the right bank. The Russian division, protected by a numerous artillery,

placed on a position on the opposite bank commenced a vigorous fire. This protected the division, and presented a serious obstacle to the Poles. Nevertheless, several regiments of infantry, and other divisions, charged the Russians with intrepidity. The combat was long and obstinate. Finally the Russians, exhausted, towards night retreated across the river, leaving only some sharpshooters on the right bank, who also retrograded as far as the bridge; thus leaving the Poles master of the field of battle. The Poles then retreated upon Pultusk, without any interruption on the part of the enemy. A great number were killed and wounded on both sides; and some hundred soldiers, and several officers, were made prisoners by the Poles. The slaughter was said to amount to about 4000 on the part of the Poles, and on that of Russians, about three times that number.

On the 27th the Polish head-quarters were fixed at Pultusk, and on the 28th at Praga, under the strong fortifications of which the troops repose after their severe labours.

The Polish government has addressed the following communication to its foreign agents:—"On the 26th a battle was fought at Ostrolenka. Malevolence will no doubt exaggerate our losses. Though we have sustained a check and our troops have fallen back upon Pultusk, yet the Commander-in-chief attained the aim which he had in view, by being able to throw a corps of troops into Lithuania, for the purpose of securing the insurgents there, and supply them with officers, artillery, ammunition, and arms. One victory would not have been sufficient to consolidate our independence; but a rising *en masse* in the Polish provinces, and the co-operation of all the Poles in the common cause, ensures to us more advantageous results, in a political as well as a military point of view. The news we have received from Lithuania is highly favourable to the insurgents, and describes the enthusiasm and general devotedness of that country. Podolia has already risen. The insurgents are advancing into Volhynia. Batta and Tulzyn are in their possession. The ranks of the Volhynian patriots are daily increasing. So general an insurrection cannot but lead to the happiest results. The check we have experienced has not caused any change in our military position. The retreat from Ostrolenka, far from discouraging us, gives us new courage,—for now all the Poles form but one army; and those who perished on the banks of the Narew will find avengers on the banks of the Niemen and the Dvina."

According to all accounts, the loss of strength sustained by the Poles at Ostrolenka will be more than compensated by the insurrections in the provinces, which the movement was intended to aid.

TURKEY.

It appears, from the latest news, that the Pacha of Scutari, with the other anti-reformers of Turkey, has been defeated. The whole population of the rebellious districts has submitted, and implored pardon.

(From the *Spectator*, June 11.)

The election of Prince Leopold to be King of Belgium took place on the 4th. We gave, in the second edition of our last number, the result of the deliberations of the 1st; from the majorities on which day, the event of the 4th could be confidently predicted. The total number of members in Congress is 200; of these 196 were present, of the members present 152 voted for the Prince, against him, 14 for De Chokier, 19 declined voting, and 1 vote was cancelled for irregularity. The following decree was immediately issued, amidst the loudest cheerings of the Chamber and the greatest rejoicings of the people:

"In the name of the Belgian people, the National Congress decrees—Art. 1. His Royal Highness Leopold George Fredrick, Prince of Saxe Coburg, is proclaimed King of the Belgians, on condition of accepting the constitution as it has been decreed by the National Congress. Art. 2. He is not to take possession of the throne, until after having solemnly taken the following oath:—'I swear to observe the constitution and laws of the Belgian people, and to maintain the national independence and integrity of the territory.'"

A commission of ten members was immediately appointed to communicate the contents of this decree to the Prince. They have arrived in London, and had an interview with his Highness yesterday. It is understood that the Prince adheres to his resolution not to accept of the sovereignty while the extent of the Belgic territory remains a matter of dispute. It will, however, be seen, from the tenor of the decree, that he is not called on to come to any immediate determination on the subject. Meanwhile, the Five Powers persist in their adherence to the protocols by which Limburg is separated from Belgium; Holland refuses to concede Luxembourg on the terms the Five Powers have suggested; Belgium is at issue with both. In what way a peaceful and accordant conclusion is to be drawn from such conflicting premises, is one of the secrets of the future; but we incline to the opinion, which we have previously expressed, that, if Belgium persevere, it will win all that it claims. The judge in the Gospel who neither feared God nor regarded man, was yet obliged to yield to importunity.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by SHREEKRISHNA JAGANNATHJI, at the Courier Press, No 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.

BOMBAY COURIER

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2071.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1831.

[PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.]

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the **HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN** and **MALABARIANS.** Price Rupees Two
Courier Office, 27th September, 1831.

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,
The Bombay Calendar for 1831, 6 0 0
Indian ditto, 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds, 0 2 0
Do. Policies, 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set, 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds, 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, 0 2 0
Plans of the Island, 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary, 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act, 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [536]

For Freight or Passage to Calcutta.
THE Good Sailing Ship FUTEY EL ESLEM burden 540 Tons. Commander Captain FORTH, HAJEE EARAIM KELLEK, Nakooda, will sail on the 15th October next. Apply to Mr. SIMON ARATOON CONSTANTINE, No. 15, next to Messrs. Yates and Co. [537]

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.
Ensign E. Andrews, 7th Regt. N. I. from Poona.
DEPARTURE.
Captain Worthy, 18th Regt. N. I. to Asserghur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.
BIRTH.
At Poona, on the 13th instant, Mrs. G. W. Spiers, of a Son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 26th—Ship Minerva from Liverpool 1st June, P. Metcalf, Commander. Spoke the ship Rachael from Bombay in Lat. 30°—13 South, and Lon. 43° East.
Passengers.—None.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 24, Ship Majestic Alex. Lawson, Master, to Liverpool.
Passenger.—Ensign Peters, 14th B. N. I.
25, Grab Brig Caderbox, Chooze Naquedali to Congo.

Passengers.—10 Natives.
LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
FREE TRADERS.—Gipsy, Neptune and Minerva.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cavery, Maachorn, Dadaioy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck, Arab, Fazzabany, Seena Fatta, Munsoory, Darla Beggy, Melekel Bhar, and Fattay Eslam.
HON. COMPANY'S RECEIVING SHIP.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Steamer—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Surveying Vessel—Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War—Elphinstone.
Governor's Yacht.—Telica.
PORTUGUESE BRIG.—Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.
FRENCH.—La France.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1831.

The Ship *Minerva* from Liverpool the 1st of June, arrived at a late hour yesterday. We were unable to procure a syllable of news before our paper went to press, but we trust in a few hours more, that we shall be able to communicate every thing of importance through the means of an extra.

Since our last, we have received several of the Calcutta Papers which had been previously due, from which extracts will be found below. The Madras papers of the 13th instant announce the death of another Indian Judge. Sir George Ricketts, it appears, had been in a very precarious state of health for some time previous to his departure from Madras, and at the time of his death was proceeding to the Mauritius for the benefit of a change of climate.

The third Quarter's Sessions were opened yesterday by the acting Chief Justice, and the following gentlemen balloted on the Grand Jury.
J. H. Crawford Esq. Foreman,

C. N. Goodwin,	J. Wright,
J. Saunders,	J. Shaper,
W. S. Grey,	W. Morris,
H. P. Hadow,	W. Edmond,
C. S. Stewart,	F. Martin,
P. Stewart,	C. B. Adam,
D. Gibb,	J. J. Falconer,
W. Baxter,	H. F. Owen,
L. Grant,	J. McGregor, and
J. Hopwood,	R. L. Leckie, Esquires.

The number of cases on the Calendar, although greater than that of the preceding quarter, is yet far from being large, and generally speaking, the cases themselves are by no means of an aggravated nature.

MADRAS.

The arrival of the *Linnaeus* from the Mauritius on Saturday last has brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Honorable Sir George William Ricketts, Knight, one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency. He left this much out of health on the Ship *Frances Charlotte* on the 19th of June last, and died at sea about the middle of July.

Minute Guns corresponding with the age of the deceased were fired from Fort St. George at Sun-rise on Sunday morning, and the Flag Staff was half-mast high until sun-set. —*Mad. Gaz.* 14 Sept.

HORSES.

(From the *Australign*.)

The horse likely to take "every where" at Van Dieman's Land, Calcutta, Madras, Mauritius, and even the Cape, should possess the following criteria:—if for quick draft, requiring strength and speed, a dash of blood, fore hand rising, back straight, step short but quick, with a neck and head so formed as to rein in well to the bridle—if for the cart or dray, the neck should not be long nor too thick. The legs should be rather flat than round and gummy; fore feet not too distant; chest wide; shoulders strong, but not high; waist long, with a wide loin; quarters full, and rather raised; muscular thigh; height, fifteen to sixteen hands; somewhat forelow, with a moderate length of waist. If for the saddle, the head should be small and well set, on a neck of length and substance to make a proper *appui* to the bridle, and give that resistance to the hand, which is so pleasant to the feel, and necessary for ease and safety; shoulders oblique; withers high; elbows rather out than in; legs standing out, rather than falling under, which betokens a stumbler; pasterns gently oblique; carcase round; loins straight; wide and ribbed home; thighs of a good substance, and out hammed, or heavy hocks, turned inwards, which, though defective in beauty, bespeaks the trotter. If for the turf, his form should condense the greatest quantity of bone, muscle, and sinew united to a general length of parts, to afford stretch, scope, and elasticity, his hind limbs furnished with ample thighs and broad hocks, low set, his fore arm broad, and knee near the ground.

The criteria of a horse, peculiarly adapted to the labours of agriculture, are thus given by Cully. His head should be as small as the proportion of the animal will admit: his nostril expanded, and muzzle fine; his eyes cheerful and prominent; his ears small, upright, and placed near together; his neck rising out from between his shoulders with an easy tapering curve, must join gracefully to the head; his shoulders being well thrown back, must also go into the neck (at what is called the points) unperceived, which perhaps facilitates the going, much more than the narrow shoulder; the arm or fore thigh should be muscular, and tapering from the shoulder, to meet a fine straight sinew and bony leg; the hoof circular and wide at the heel; his chest deep, and full at the girth; his loins or fillets broad and straight, and body round; his hips or hocks by no means wide; but quarters long, and the tail set on, so as to be nearly in the same right line as his back; his thighs strong and muscular; his legs clean and fine-boned; the leg bones not round, but what is called lathy or flat.

M. S. Bel, the late professor of the English Veterinary College, used to assert, that after eight years the cavities in the anterior or upper incisive teeth, are filled up with equal regularity; thus from eight to ten the front ones were filled up, from ten to twelve the two middle, and from twelve to fourteen those of the corner; but, though some pains had been taken to ascertain this, it does not appear that the disappearance of the cavities in these teeth is attended with sufficient regularity to warrant implicit confidence.

To make a colt appear older than he really is, both breeders and dealers very commonly draw the nippers, particularly the corner ones; by which means the permanent set which are underneath immediately appear, and the animal is thus fitted for sale before he otherwise would be.

To make a horse look younger than he really is, dealers perform an operation on the teeth called bishopping (from the name of a noted operator); which consists in making an artificial cavity in the nippers, after the natural one has been worn out by age, by means of a hard sharp tool; which cavity is then burned black by a heated instrument. It is, therefore, common to see the best judges thrust their finger into a horse's mouth, contenting themselves with merely feeling their tusk. To less experienced judges other appearances present themselves as aids. Horses, when aged, usually become hollow above the eyes, the hoofs appear rugged, the underlip falls, and if grey, they become white. In this country, where

horses are so early worked before the frame is consolidated, and where afterwards they continue to be exerted unceasingly on hard roads, it is not uncommon to find a horse at six years old, feeble, debilitated, exhibiting all the marks of old age, except his mouth; on the contrary, when the animal falls into other hands, at ten or twelve he has all the vigor of youth, and his teeth are the only part that presents indication of age: it is, therefore, more useful to examine the general appearance of the animal, than to be guided altogether by the marks in the teeth; a too strict adherence to which, Blaine observes, leads into great error on the subject of the age of horses. The commonly received marks, he says, grant not a criterion of a third of the natural life of the animal, of one half of the time in which he is perfectly useful. Many good judges will not purchase a horse for hunting earlier than eight years old, and regard him only in his prime at twelve. A gentleman at Dulwich has a monument to the memory of each of three several horses, which died in his possession at the age of thirty-five, thirty seven, and thirty nine years; the latter of which was suddenly taken off by a fit of cholera, having been in the harness but a few hours before. Cutley mentions a horse of forty-five; and an instance lately occurred of one which lived to fifty. Blaine, in continuation, draws the following comparison between the relative situations of the state of the constitution, between the horse and man, under the ordinary circumstances of care towards each. The first five years of the horse, may be considered as equivalent to the first twenty of a man; a horse of ten as a man of forty; of fifteen as a man of fifty; of twenty as a man of sixty; of twenty-five as a man of seventy; of thirty as a man of eighty; and of thirty-five as a man of ninety.

Four inches are a hand—14 lbs. a stone—240 yards a distance. Catch weights are, when each appoints a party to ride without weighing—"Feather weights" signify the same. "Give and take plates" are weight for inches; i. e. fourteen hands to carry a stated weight, all above to carry extra, or to be allowed the proportion of 7 lbs. to an inch. A whim plate, is a weight for age and a weight for inches. Handicap weights are weights according to the supposed abilities of the horses.—Plates or shoes are not allowed in the weight. The horse that has his head at the ending post first, wins the heat. Riders must ride their horses back to the winning post to weigh, and he that dismounts before, or wants weight, is distanced. If a rider falls from his horse, and the horse is ridden by a person of sufficient weight, he will take place the same as if it had not happened, provided he goes back to the place where the rider fell. Horses are not entitled to start without producing a proper certificate of their ages, if required, except where aged horses are entered, in which case a junior horse may start without a certificate, provided he carry the same weight as an aged horse. For the best of the plate, where there are three heats run, the horse is second that wins one. In running heats if it cannot be decided which is first, the heat goes for nothing, and they must all start again—except it be between horses that had each won a heat. Horses drawn before the plate is won are distanced. A bet cannot be off without mutual consent. Either party may demand states to be made, and, on refusal, the bet may be declared void. The person who bets the odds has a right to choose the horse or the field. Where he has chosen the horse, the field is what starts against him, but there is no field unless one start with him. Horses running on the wrong side of a post, and not turning back, are distanced. Horses that forfeit are the beaten horses when it is play or pay money, to have a bet laid, not returned, if not run. All matches, bets, and engagements, are void on the death of either party before determined.—*Mad. Gaz.* Sept. 14.

CALCUTTA.

We observe Captain Johnston has reached England. Our readers may recollect that this officer was dispatched by the Supreme Government to communicate with the Honorable Court of Directors regarding Inland Steam Navigation. We fear from what we have heard that the scheme will not be approved in these days of retrenchment. We should be happy to see something of the kind established, but we must candidly say we are far from being sanguine as to its answering the desired end. An intelligent correspondent makes the following remarks:

"I have glanced over the *Précis* which I return to you with thanks. I do not find that it contains any thing material, that is not given in Mr. Prinsep's work. I am still unconvinced, that Steam navigation to the Upper Provinces is likely to answer for general purposes in the transit of merchandise and passengers so as to remunerate the owners. It is certainly worthy of a great Government to encourage, and to support such Establishments, as being

very eligible for state purposes upon emergency; but individuals, however desirous they might be of availing themselves of a more expeditious conveyance, than the common country craft affords, could not bear the great additional expense of the former; even Captain Johnston's estimate (page 27) 'of a farthing a pound for the carriage of Goods 400 miles is, I can demonstrate from recent facts, from 3 to 4 times as much as the common boat hire, though Captain J. states it to be only '60 or 70 per cent. higher.'

"After the profitable experience which has resulted from the private Steamers now running, who would hazard any speculation in 'tugs to the Upper Provinces?' Except the Government for state purposes."

Captain Johnston has observed in the *Précis* he has published, a copy of which we have been favored with, as follows:—

"The importance, both as a measure of economy, of policy and of humanity, of establishing a safe and expeditious mode of water conveyance between Calcutta and the upper provinces of India, had occupied the attention of Lord William Bentinck; and scarcely had his lordship assumed the government of India in June 1828, when I received the commands of the Governor General to report on the practicability of employing Steam Vessels on the Ganges—a river which, differing in many points from those of Europe and America, when this means of conveyance and communication had been long established on general principles, required a system adapted to its peculiarities; the most remarkable of which stood recorded in the valuable work of Major Rennell, whilst misinter circumstances were to be elicited from boatmen and others serving on its waters; and further information connected with demand and expense, was to be obtained from the documents in public offices, and those of the River Insurance Companies established in Calcutta.

"As it would be impossible, without drawing out this paper to an inconvenient length, to include in it all that is interesting and intelligent in the different reports and observations which have been made on the subject of Inland Steam Navigation, or to notice every circumstance that in the course of different experiments have been deemed worthy of record, I shall limit my statement to matters of admitted fact; to results and conclusions, without detailing the evidences, or the means employed to establish and to arrive at them. Suffice it to say, that with the above data, I was enabled to submit an opinion decidedly favourable to the undertaking; which was supported by a note by Captain Forbes, Superintendent of Steam Engines, illustrative of the principles required in steam boats adapted to this particular service; and confirmed by a paper from the able pen of Thoby Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to Government in the General Department, taking a comprehensive view of the subject, both as regarded the existing and the contemplated system of navigation, and setting forth in the strongest light the advantages that might be expected from the success of the project.

"These reports were followed by an order of the Governor General in Council, commanding that an experimental voyage to Allahabad should be forthwith made in the Hoogly steam vessel.

I had the honour of being selected by his Lordship the Governor General to conduct this first experiment; and Captain Prinsep, of the Engineers, an officer whose melancholy death was felt no less as a public loss, than deplored as a domestic bereavement, was appointed to remark upon such circumstances attending the voyage as fell peculiarly within the province of his profession. On his return to Calcutta he published a series of Charts, corrected from the surveys of Rennell and Colebrook in 1782 and 1801, exhibiting the changes which had taken place in the course of the Ganges and Bhagareddy since those periods; which being projected on a scale of half an inch to the mile, are well adapted to guide the traveller who may commit his fortunes to the streams of those rivers.

"The Hoogly, one of the two vessels built purposely for the navigation of the Brahmapootre, measures at the load water line, between rabbet and rabbet, ninety-eight feet, with eighteen feet of beam; her length over all one hundred and five feet, and her breadth outside the paddle boxes thirty. She had a perfectly flat bottom, a square section continuing uniformly forwards and aft, with a very slight entrance and run; she was fitted with two engines by Maudsley, of the united power of fifty horses, and with the steam up when ready to start, with 800 maunds or thirty tons of Burdwan coal (equal to eighty hours' consumption), of which 300 maunds were stowed on the deck; and with fifteen tons of other stores and baggage—in all about forty-five tons weight, exclusive of anchors and cables, masts, a boat, and cooking places, the Hoogly drew forwards four feet six inches, and abaft three feet ten inches water.

"On the 8th September, at 7^o 30' A. M. we broke ground from the Coolie Bazar, and

proceeded through the Bhagareddy by the Sootee mouth into the Ganges, which was entered on 13th, at 4° 10' P. M.; and we arrived at Allahabad, a distance of 798 miles, on the 7th October, at 9° 10' A. M. being the twenty-third day from that of our departure, of which two had been passed at anchor at Patna and Benares. We had been under steam 200 hours proceeding at an average rate of 3½ miles per hour over the ground. Our average speed, I am of opinion did not exceed 6½ miles per hour, which will leave 2½ for the average rate of the current experienced, and I believe it did not, on any occasion, exceed six miles (above Ghazepore it was less); but we generally avoided its strength by keeping on the edges of the sands. We left Allahabad on the 3d October, and arrived in Calcutta on the 17th, having been detained one day on a sand-bank, and two at Benares, to procure anchors, &c. &c. This experiment, made in a season when the current is said to run at its greatest velocity, elicited the following facts and observations.

"1. The practicability of navigating on the Ganges with a steam vessel.

"2. That vessels for that purpose must possess more than six miles speed per hour; or in some narrow parts of the river, where there is no possibility of avoiding the strength of the current, they would not progress.

"3. That to be able to proceed at all seasons and at the lowest state of the river, the vessels should not exceed a draft of two feet.

"4. That this draft would, in the season of strong currents and deep water, admit of the vessels proceeding generally, in shallow water, out of the influence of the current, and very much accelerate their progress.

"5. That above Patna, the river is less subject to alteration than below that place; and that above Ghazepore, so little alteration has taken place in the bed of the river, that, with a few exceptions, the sands laid down by Rennell and Colebrook still retain their form and position.

"6. That much caution is required in descending the stream with a rapid current, and that stern anchors, and good ground tackle, are both imperatively necessary.

"7. That, by a steamer, the bank may always be avoided on anchoring, and safe anchorage found within some sand.

"8. That very few men can be obtained as pilots who know any thing about the river; and that to ensure efficiency in this department, it will be necessary to establish men at distances of not more than twenty miles apart below Ghazepore, and forty above that place, with boats and other means of watching the daily variations of the river, and of sounding its channels."

We have not space to make any lengthened remarks on this interesting subject at present, but we wish the scheme every possible success. *Ben. Hur. Sept. 7.*

NATIVE PAPERS.

MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SING.—Shoohet Sing and Khoshal Sing having distributed in alms two hundred and fifty rupees in honour of Capt. Wade, conducted that gentleman and Dr. Murray to Court, and on their arrival the artillerymen commenced firing guns. The Maharajah advanced receiving those gentlemen with great honour shaking them by the hands and asking after their health. Moonshee Shoojaoolah on the part of Capt. Wade distributed one thousand one hundred rupees to the poor in honor of the Maharajah, after which that gentleman presented the friendly letters of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and his Excellency Lord Dalhousie, presenting at the same time an Elephant to the Maharajah on the part of himself. Dr. Murray presented a horse, after which the two gentlemen took leave to retire to their residence.

The next day Captain Wade and Dr. Murray accompanied by Hakeem Uzezuldeen and others and two hundred horsemen advanced, to receive Captain Parson. (Qy. Lt. Burnes?) and having distributed two hundred and fifty rupees to the poor, conducted him to the garden of Mons. Lord, where Ramkeshar presented on the part of the Maharajah, two thousand, five hundred rupees, and twenty-five packages of sweetmeats, almonds, raisins, &c. Koor Khun Sing waited on the Maharajah, and was told that he shall be introduced to Capt. Parson. The Maharajah then dispatched Hakeem Uzezuldeen and Kishenabund to conduct Captain Parson to the Maharajah's garden, ordered a grand preparation for his reception, soon after Capt. Parson accompanied by Dr. Murray arrived, the Maharajah advancing to receive him, shook him by the hands and made him sit down upon a silver chair they then conversed together on the most friendly terms. Cozee Mahomed Durweh, the Vakeel of Shah Shoojah ul Molk, and two Vakeels of some Rajahs, who came with Capt. Wade had audience and presented nozeers. The Maharajah then introduced Koor, Khun Sing to Capt. Parson, when the arrival of Captain Wade and Mr. Leckie, (a nephew of Sir John Malcolm) being announced, the Maharajah advanced and received them with the usual ceremonies, and introduced Koor Khun Sing to them. Capt. Parson after some friendly conversation delivered the letter of the King of England, which the Maharajah received with great respect, and handed it to Hakeem Uzezuldeen to be read to him after the Durbar was broke up, but on the suggestion of Captain Wade that it may be read in Court, that all persons may be acquainted by its contents, with the friendly intercourse which subsists between his Gracious Majesty and the Maharajah, it was read instantly at the full

Durbar. The letter stated, that the presents of Shawl, Tents, &c. which the Maharajah forwarded for His Majesty were duly received, and they strengthened the foundation of friendship, which existed between them. In return His Majesty dispatched for the Maharajah a Carriage, with four mares and a horse, in order to shew to the world, the intimate, terms on which they stand. On hearing the contents of the letter, the Maharajah was overjoyed, and firing of guns commenced immediately. Captain Wade said, that some years ago, Sir Charles Metcalfe had observed, that the good fruit arising from the friendship between the King of England and the Maharajah will be seen in the course of twenty years, which predictions was fully confirmed by the act of that day, to which the Maharajah answered in the affirmative. The Maharajah then asked Capt. Parson how long it took him to reach this country to which he replied, nine months, but added that in consequence of the stoppage of passage at Sunda, it took him three or four months more, otherwise he could have reached Lahore in five or six months. On the third day the Maharajah shewed the gentlemen the military exercise of his army which was much approved of and applauded by Capt. Parson. Koor Saer Sing was directed to proceed to Cashmeer with Koor Khun Sing, with a view to remove some coolness which exists between the two brothers, to which Sher Sing cheerfully assented. Govindgur presented eleven plates of sweetmeats on the occasion of his daughter's marriage and received Khalauf, &c. A requisition for fifteen Horses and ten Camels were dispatched to Najut Khan. — *Jaum Jehan Namah, Aug. 31.*

A MARTIAL AND BELLIGERENT DITTY

Addressed more especially to Mr. Abraham Jones.

Cease rude JONES, thou blustering railer,
List vile Radicals to me.
Tories hear a brother Tailor,
Sing the dangers of the tree.
Alas! Alas! Lord Russell's motion
Plays the devil with us all,
From Cornish Boroughs, wash'd by ocean,
To Dun Edin's ancient wall.

Never mind boys—though a fraction
Of a man, I don't despair,
We shall yet make hydro faction,
Trembling kick the beam in air;
Though now bayonets and sabres,
Cannot well be brought in use;
To convince our friends and neighbours,
I can flourish still my goose.

'Tis a Tory's weapon proper
To enforce conviction pat,
Hit the rascal Whig a "topper,"
And then bid him "answer that."
That's the way true Tories reason,
'Twas thy logic Castlereagh,
Nothing's like a thump in season
When your argument's astray.

Oh those days so proud and glorious
When our yeoman swords we drew
To ride quite drunk, and quite victorious,
O'er the crowd at Peterloo;
"Breathless haste" approved our valor;
And while laurels crowned my pole
The body of a Tory tailor
Scarce could hold my mighty soul.

Then indeed a staunch and thorough
Tory voter, in a snug
And, basely so call'd, rotten borough,
Was pelted like a lady's pug.
Fruitful then were all my stitches,
Candidates who had my vote
Paid twelve guineas for their breeches,
Five and twenty for a coat.

And shall those blessings pass unfought for,
Shall, beneath Reform's stern reign,
Purchaseable votes be sought for,
And alas! be sought in vain?
No! the chivalry of SARUM
Don their brazen armour bright,
LANCOSTON, GRATTON, harum scarum
Hurry scurry to the fight.

WOODSTOCK terrible TREGONY
Let your ancient banners fly
Oh! you fight for ready money
All things else are all my eye.
As for you, atrocious ABRAHAM,
When the Tories condescend
To shoot your brother Whigs, or sabre 'em,
Think upon your latter end.

Don't mistake me—what I mean is,
Mr. JONES, to crack your scone
With my own sword, which so keen is,
Three old women felt it once.
Not your Dactylic and Sapphic,
"As in mine," shall save your hash,
Nor aught short of that Seraphic
Tory balsam, "ready cash."

Calcutta, 5th Sept. 1831.

PROSY.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Our readers will have observed in some of our recent numbers several extracts from the 'Notes of a Traveller', published at Calcutta, explanatory of the present state of the colony on the Swan river. They are written by Lieut. now Capt. Betts who visited the Swan on his way from Van Diemen's land to India, and were published in a small pamphlet in conjunction with a narrative descriptive of the same place by Capt. Swanston, entitled, 'A Visit to the new colony on the Swan, Western Australia.' Both essays are written in a very candid and impartial manner, and we are sorry to add, give any thing but a favourable account of the settlement. The writers, we believe, were chiefly induced to publish their little works in Calcutta as many of the Europeans there were projecting mea-

* See my critique on this beast, brute ass's vile villainous trumpery, in the John Bull of the 3d instant.

asures to emigrate to Swan river in preference to this colony, to which they had originally intended to come arising from the erroneous impressions they had received of Van Diemen's land from its having convicts sent to it. This pamphlet, however, together with the account of this colony, also published at Calcutta, from which we have already given copious extracts, cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects, and be the means of preventing many both in India and England from being misled by the inflated accounts which have been so industriously circulated respecting Swan River. A very great interest has been excited throughout India respecting these colonies, which has been latterly much increased by the measures of reduction that are now carrying into effect among the officers of the Bengal establishment, and which effectually preclude subaltern ranks from all prospect of returning to live with comfort in England. — *Hobart Town Cour. Feb. 12.*

It is now about 12 months ago since the inhabitants of Sydney petitioned the home government for a remission of duty on tobacco raised and manufactured in New South Wales on its importation into England. They have now received the following answer through Governor Darling, viz.—The Secretary of State has been pleased to signify, 'that however anxious his Majesty's government may be to relieve the colony of New South Wales from such burthens and restrictions as may press upon its inhabitants, yet as the arguments which have been urged in favour of this indulgence, are not confined to New South Wales, it would be unjust towards other British possessions, were his Majesty's government to admit into this country the tobacco of New South Wales upon more favourable terms;—and that, as they are not prepared to recommend to parliament, a further reduction of the duty upon that article, as a general measure, they cannot encourage any expectation of a compliance with the request of the petitioners.

A petition has been numerously signed by the inhabitants of Sydney, praying the government to impose a duty on the importation of wheat from foreign ports. Every one certainly knows his own business best, and although some of the Australian authors have chosen to throw ridicule on our late excursions to check the blacks, in pure ignorance of the cruel necessity which called forth that measure, nevertheless, though with the risk of a similar charge in turn, we cannot help expressing our surprise that any people, especially such as Mr. Smith Hall would have us to believe the inhabitants of New South Wales are, should voluntarily and of their own accord entreat the boon of being taxed. Some of us, it is true, not long ago raised a very outrageous cry for a tax to be levied upon dogs, but then the great increase of these animals was not only a nuisance but a serious loss to many, by the destruction of sheep and other property through their means, and we did not reflect at the time we were so earnest for a legislative measure to check it, that though we might consider it a less evil to pay a tax for our own dogs, than to be annoyed with the yelpings and the worryings of those of our neighbours, they in like manner would view it in the same light, and every one paying the tax and continuing to keep dogs, the evil was and is scarcely to this day if at all abated; yet there was great reason and feasibility in the measure, and the result only shews how cautious governments should be and especially the legislative part of them, before they yield to the clamour or be led away by the voice of the multitude, which is generally expressed and re-echoed without much reflection and without considering what the individual consequences will be to themselves, if their wish is complied with. Indeed, the popular clamour in these cases is usually expressed the more loudly and boisterously, the less reason or sound sense there is to support it.

Whether Governor Darling will comply with the present request of the Australians, or whether the measure if adopted, will be advantageous to them individually is not for us to conjecture, but looking at it in a political view as affecting the interests of the people at large, we should augur that his Excellency will turn a deaf and merciful ear to their solicitations. If they have corn and bread sufficient among themselves to supply their wants, why not be satisfied and live within themselves, or if they have mercantile speculators wild and foolish enough to make large purchases from abroad, let these suffer the due consequences of their own folly; and keep their sacks full to themselves. But if the people find it advantageous to purchase from abroad, or necessary for their wants to have an external supply, why enhance their loss by paying a tax to government for the indulgence of bringing it to their shores? If the original growers, here or in South America or elsewhere, or the importers paid this tax it would be well, but this never has and never will be the case, the burden of a tax or duty being always defrayed—generally two fold by the consumer. If the inhabitants of Australia can buy wheat or flour from abroad cheaper than they can raise it, the best they can do is to purchase and cultivate within themselves what is more congenial to their soil and climate, in order to give in exchange or in other words to pay for it. Or if they are determined to change their diet and live upon maize and beef in place of John Bull's staff of life, let them instead of a tax on its importation, pray for a prohibition of foreign grain altogether.

It is, however, with much regret, we learn the distressed state of the agricultural interest in New South Wales, and though we have little hope that any relief will be found in the present plan

of a restriction on the importation of wheat, we trust that some measure will be devised to place it again in its formerly prosperous condition. The editor of the Sydney Gazette in his number for the 18th January, suggests several measures which to us at least appear more feasible than the one now projected. He proposes, 1st, that the Government should form a loan fund, for the purpose of lending money to the settlers, at a moderate or without any interest, for a term of 3 or 4 years, and on either real or personal security; 2d, that the dollar currency should be revived, and, 3d, to encourage local distillation to such an extent as should consume the surplus grain. — *Hobart Town Courier, Feb. 19.*

EUROPE.

EDINBURGH ELECTION.

TUESDAY EVENING.—I write in the utmost haste to inform you that the Town Council of Edinburgh has consummated its infamy by voting R. A. Dundas as representative of the city. The majority was three. Intense interest pervaded all classes during the election meeting, and their various proceedings (communicated by the constables outside) were applauded or execrated according as they met with the wishes of the people. The groaning and hissing when the result was made by the mob upon the door of the Council Chamber for the purpose of seizing the persons of the obnoxious voters. This was successfully resisted by the constables, who were assembled in great force in the neighbourhood. The next object upon which they proposed to vent their rage was Dundas's carriage, which it was rumoured stood at the foot of one of the lanes leading to the High-street. There they rushed in vast numbers, but were disappointed to find that it was the Lord Advocate's, and not his. They of course changed their purpose, and drew him home. The Lord Provost was absurd enough to venture out into the crowd about half an hour after the result of the election was made known, but after suffering much inconvenience from mud, and incurring great danger from stones, he was compelled to seek refuge in a shop in Leith-street. The windows of the shop were broken to shivers, and the person of the Provost was in imminent danger from the rioters. At this instant Mr. W. G. Craig arrived on the spot, and being urged by Mr. A. Smith and Mr. Adam Black, he mounted a barrel and harangued the mob. He was well received, but his speech was ineffectual. After a short time Mr. Black mounted the barrel, and repeated the recommendation that they should go quietly home. He was enthusiastically cheered, and spoke exceedingly well, but still the crowd did not disperse. It was therefore found necessary to call the military from the barracks to conduct his lordship home, where he is now safely lodged. Placards are showing about, strongly pressing upon the people the propriety of dispersing, and the Lord Advocate has addressed them from the top of the Exchange, but still tumultuary crowds are parading the streets. — *Globe.*

CITY OF EDINBURGH ELECTION.

(From the Edinburgh Advertiser.)

Tuesday the election commenced, and terminated—to the disgrace of the northern metropolis, rather its self-elected Town Council—in the return of Mr. Dundas, and the rejection of the Lord Advocate. The Lord Provost proposed Mr. Robert A. Dundas as a fit person to represent the city in Parliament. He thought it necessary to detain them a little longer, as it had been stated that Mr. Dundas was a stranger amongst them. This was not the case. He was a native of the city; he had been a member of Parliament of six years' standing; he was, in fact, a Scotsman by birth and marriage. Mr. Dundas bore a name which seemed to have become unpopular, but that had arisen from a want of judgment. There was one virtue which he held to be amiable in every man—he meant gratitude—which the people of this country owed to the name of Dundas. What had not the late Lord Melville done for this city, for Scotland and the country at large? (Cheers and hisses.) Mr. Dundas had devoted his time to the prosecution of those studies which alone could qualify a man as a member of Parliament; he was one of the most promising young men in the House of Commons. At the last election he had proposed the health of the present candidate, as at some day or other he might be placed in his present situation; but he certainly did not think that this time would come so quickly round. He never received, and never expected to receive, any favour from a person of the name of Dundas (loud cheering); and he assured them that no person had directly or indirectly, proposed this gentleman to him. The choice on his part was free, and he took on himself the whole responsibility of the choice, as a member of Town Council, sworn to defend its right and privileges, and he was here, fully understanding that he was a defender of them to the utmost of his power. As a member of the corporation, one of the burghs threatened with disfranchisement, he could see no reason why they should, without any fault found, disfranchise them. It was said they were a close burgh. Allow it: was it not natural for a man who had an interest in it, and who did not mean to make a bad use of it, to desire to protect it? He said they should not by "one fell swoop" deprive them of that privilege, and did not see how any man could vote its disfranchisement without first proving them guilty of abusing their power. His lordship concluded by proposing Mr. R. A. Dundas as a fit and proper person to represent the city; and was seconded by Bailie Learmouth.

Convener CHAMBERS, after some remarks, proposed the Lord Advocate as a fit representative, and was seconded by Deacon Gairdner.

Old Treasurer ANDERSON moved that the Lord Provost be elected the member for the city, and was seconded by Merchant Councillor Neill.

Considerable confusion now ensued; Dr. Henderson proposed that Mr. Dundas should give the Council a specimen of his oratorical powers, and ultimately it was agreed that both candidates should address the meeting.

The LORD ADVOCATE rose and addressed the Council at great length, in reply to the remarks of the Lord Provost, and in explanation of the views of the promoters of the reform bill, which, though not altered in principle, would most likely be presented with improvements in its detail. His lordship concluded by an appeal to the Council to act in the matter with a due regard to the peace of the city, and reminded them that on the measure of reform, which hung not on their decision alone, but on this and similar decisions, depended probably the annihilation of the constitution.

Mr. DUNDAS said he would not detain the Council now, but would reserve his remarks until after the election.

The vote was now called, when the Council divided as under, Treasurer Anderson and Treasurer Neill persisting in voting for the Lord Provost, notwithstanding he refused to stand in nomination:—

For Mr. Dundas.—The Lord Provost, Bailies Learmonth, Smith, and Patison, Dean of Guild Child, Old Provost Blackwood, Old Bailies Forbes, Anderson, Morton, and Crichton, Old Dean of Guild Scott Moncrieff, Merchant Councillors Aitchison and Marshall, Convener Marshall, Deacons Miller, Mackintosh, and Brown..... 17

For the Lord Advocate.—Bailie Rose, Merchant Councillor Haig, Trades Councillors Chambers and Brown, Deacons Henderson, Hegg, Lawrie, Gairdner, Leggat, Stevenson, Smith, M'Millan, Dow, and Stevens..... 14

Majority for Mr. Dundas.....—3

Mr. DUNDAS rose to return thanks for his election, but was not suffered to be heard from the noise that prevailed both within and without the Council-room.

During the progress of the election, notices of what was going on were handed from the windows of the Council-chamber to the constables upon the arcade, who communicated them, with very blameable expressions of approbation and disapprobation, to the crowd in the area. On the Lord Provost coming out, he was received under the protection of a strong detachment of police. Repeated attempts were made in the High-street to break through this barrier, or at least to hustle his Lordship; but without effect. At length, on arriving at Leith-street, the crowd came to a contention with the police, and on their employing their batons, threw the stones which have there been laid down as a Macadamized pavement. The Lord Provost was here knocked down, and his friends were obliged to drag him into a shop, in order to rescue him from the fury of the mob. The Sheriff then read the Riot Act, and the police made a desperate sally upon the crowd, which they drove from the street. A party of dragoons being now sent for, his Lordship was conducted home in safety under their escort. We understand that his lordship has been a good deal cut in the face with stones, and otherwise severely injured. The windows of the shop were completely demolished.

The Lord Advocate's horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn to his house in Moray-place by the populace, accompanied by some thousand, amidst deafening cheers. His Lordship soon after appeared in a balcony, and after bowing to the assembled multitude, thanked them for their approbation, and requested them to go quietly home; upon which his Lordship retired.

Three companies of the 79th Highlanders are at present stationed in the yard of the Assembly-rooms, besides a large party in the royal Exchange, and strong detachments of dragoons are patrolling the streets. Placards are carried about on poles, issued by the committee of the late inhabitants' meeting, enjoining the populace to remain peaceable.—*Times*, May 7.

PLYMOUTH, May 4.—The scenes of yesterday, an account of which I have sent you, induced me to write how the election has finally terminated. The town continued pretty quiet during the night, with the exception of a few stones at intervals being thrown at the windows of houses wherein some of the freemen who voted for Sir George resided. This morning, when the hour arrived for the candidates to make their appearance, thousands of persons had assembled from the Guildhall to the hotel, but the people were evidently disappointed at not seeing Sir George, as by the advice of his friends he had determined not to appear, and he has remained secluded all day. When the business of the day commenced, one of the freemen, who was elected a committee-man to watch the progress of the Reform-bill on behalf of the reformers, Captain Wise, R. N. one of Sir George's committee, and an elector, rose and stated, that much as he regretted the calling out the military yesterday, he and Sir George's friends did think it absolutely necessary, and that it was impossible Sir George could have reached the hotel in safety if they had not done so; but he at the same time stated, that if the committee could have thought so respectable a portion of the inhabitants would have volunteered to be sworn special constables, they would have paused before they did so. This, I think, they should have sought to do before the military were sent for. If they could not have procured special constables enough, then they should have sent for the military. Shortly after this, bills were distributed among the people in the hall informing the inhabitants that the hon. Captain Elliot had been advised by his legal advisers not to proceed to the hall, as from the riotous proceedings of the preceding day, and the manner the returning officer had acted on that occasion, the election would be void when brought before a committee of the House of Commons. A motion, that a return be made by the returning officer, according to his decision yesterday, when the people broke away the partition, was submitted by Mr. Bayly, the barrister, who is an elector, but the Mayor's assessor refused it, and ordered the poll to proceed, which closed about 3 o'clock p. m. During the day the Hon. Captain Elliot has been drawn through the town in a car decorated with laurels, attend by hundreds of respectable tradesmen, (many of them shopkeepers, dangerous persons to be possessed with the elective franchise, as poor Horace Twiss would say), a circumstance which speaks volumes of the feelings and sentiments of the most respectable inhabitants as to whom they would have elected for their member to represent them in Parliament; but happily for us the day begins to dawn, when the members will be elected by the inhabitants at large, or at least by those who ought to have a right to participate in the election, persons of property and intelligence, the basis of a constitutional reform. The shops in the principal streets were shut up yesterday, and during a great part of to-day, in consequence of the dense crowds which have assembled; but now the election is closed, the people are beginning to withdraw, and there is little doubt but peace and order will be restored, but whilst Sir George continues here he must seclude himself, and when he takes his departure must do so privately. Captain Elliot issued his farewell address this afternoon, and was escorted out of town in the car, attended by a band and a vast multitude.

Seven o'clock p. m.—It is now generally known that Sir George is at the Dock-yard, Devonport, the neighbouring town, having privately gone their last night, being afraid to remain at the hotel here. I understand he was cut under the ear with a stone thrown at him, as well as his brother-in-law, Commissioner Ross, of the Dock-yard. All this might have been avoided, if the leaders of that close body, the corporation,—well knowing as they did the feeling existing here on the reform question,—had desired Sir George not to offer himself; and I am sure if they had done so, he would have had the good sense to acquiesce, because he must know, if six or seven certain individuals of that body are against him, the majority would be against him also.—*San*.

FINAL STATE OF THE POLL.

Sir J. B. Martin..... 101
Sir George Cockburn..... 91
Hon. Captain Elliot..... 63

CAMBRIDGE.

FRIDAY, One o'clock p. m.

At 12 o'clock this election ended, when the numbers were—

Goulburn..... 806
Peel 805
Cavendish..... 630
Palmerston..... 610

The two former were declared duly elected: the candidates then retired to their Committee-rooms; the successful ones were hissed vehemently, and partially applauded; the unsuccessful, particularly Cavendish, most fervently cheered. Shortly afterwards Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish left the town; the populace took the horses from the carriage of the latter, and drew him out of Cambridge amidst deafening acclamations.

We see, with more regret than anger, this unfortunate result, to which the senseless fears of the country clergy, and the interested miscalculations of certain resident fellows, have jointly contributed. The victors will probably be the first to lament their triumph, which, however, can be but short.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that when Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Palmerston stood against Goulburn and Banks in 1826, Lord Palmerston was returned by the majority of 630, being Mr. Cavendish's minority in the present election; and in 1829 Mr. Cavendish was returned against Mr. Banks by 609, being one less than Lord Palmerston's present minority.

We have not time now to analyze the poll, but as an illustration of the superior intellect and talent ranged on the side of reform, we publish the following list, which shows that 16 Professors voted for the reform candidates and five against them:—

FOR.

Haviland, Physic.
Lee, Hebrew.
Musgrave, Arabic.
Babbage, Mathematics.
Cumming, Chymistry.
Airy, Astronomy.
Clark, Anatomy.
Smyth, Modern History.
Henslow, Botany.
Sedgwick, Geology.
Farish, Application of the Sciences to the Arts.
Starkie, Law.
Hewett, Medicine.
Whewell, Mineralogy.
Prynn, Political Economy.
Barnes, Casuistry.

AGAINST.

Turton, Regius Divinity.
Geldart, Civil Law.
Scholefield, Greek.
Jarrett, Arabic.
Lax, Astronomy.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Instead of their being the slightest cause for uneasiness in the accounts received yesterday from Vienna, as was so industriously rumoured, the Government have obtained the most positive assurances from the Austrian Court, that it contemplates no step in any manner calculated to interrupt the general tranquillity of Europe; even the garrisons left in the Roman states are to be speedily withdrawn, and Prince Metternich has assured Marshal Maison, that Austria is ready to concert with the other great Powers of Europe in falling back upon a peace

establishment; but until the affairs of Poland and Belgium are settled, there is no likelihood of any general diminution of the large military forces of the continent. The news from Warsaw received by the courier yesterday relates merely, I understand, to the check given to one of the wings of the Polish army, which has been already announced through the Berlin papers.

It is now positively determined, as I am informed, that there will be a dissolution of the French legislative chambers, but the time of convoking the electoral colleges under the new law is not yet definitively fixed, there being some nervous apprehension (indeed the Government of Philip has too much of that weakness) of popular reaction in France upon the occurrence of a serious reverse in the noble struggle of Poland. I am bound to apprise you, that the main hope entertained here by military men, was that the Polish Commandant might have by a *coup de main* struck at Marshal Diebitsch's corps, before he fell back upon his resources, and thereby completed a campaign in which he had so gloriously distinguished himself. Not having been strong enough to crown his services by such an effort, it is feared the Russian General will speedily be in a condition to recur to offensive operations, and with a force so superior in numbers to his brave antagonists, that one battle will decide the military occupation of the capital. I give you this as the opinion of high military men here, who wish well to the cause of Poland. Perhaps they judge mathematically and too much by rule, and do not make ample allowance for the chances which enthusiasm sometimes infuses into numbers comparatively small.

The troops of the line brought to the capital for last Monday's review have all returned to their provincial quarters. The recruiting still continues, and drill-serjeants are incessantly at work from daybreak in every court and avenue of this metropolis. It is quite astonishing to see the rapidity with which in this country mere boys are converted into soldiers; the youth who is only 10 days at drill is marched off in full condition for the service of his regiment.

The people here are looking intensely at the progress of the English elections, and even the last *Berlin State Gazette* has a long article upon the reform question. By the way, I ought to mention that a hint to the British embassy in Berlin becomes necessary. Several English travellers complain of harassing and vexatious delays, when in contact with the Prussian authorities; and of obstructions, sometimes amounting to personal insult, should the line of their journey indicate any approach to Poland; and these travellers complain that their own embassy has not been as energetic in its assistance as that of the American Envoy has been in behalf of subjects of the United States. Perhaps British travellers require more comfort than those of other nations, and are occasionally more querulous. Some of them of late have however, complained loudly of the obstructions in Prussia, which they think might have been mitigated by a sterner and more prompt interference on the part of the British embassy.—*Times*, May 7.

POLICE.

MARY-LE-BONE.

A NEW RECEIPT FOR SETTLING A BILL OF EXCHANGE.—Yesterday, Mrs. Jane Squires, a very respectable-looking woman, residing in Somers-town, appeared before Mr. Griffith, to explain her motives for destroying a bill of exchange.

Mr. George Bailey stated that he resided in Frederick-street, Hampstead-road, and had a bill of exchange for 23l. 14s., to which the defendant's husband's name appeared as acceptor. The bill falling due on Wednesday, he presented it at Mr. Squires' house, for payment when it was agreed that all the parties should meet in the evening at the Cape of Good Hope public-house, in Albany-street, Somers-town, when the drawer of the bill should be present, and every thing should be arranged. In the evening Mr. Bailey met them according to appointment, when Mrs. Squires requested to see the bill. Mr. Bailey showed it to her in his hand, whereupon the lady snatched it from him, plunged it into a glass of brandy and water which stood on the table, and drawing it out immediately, rubbed it between her hands until she effectually destroyed it.

The bill of exchange was produced, wound up like a ball. The most pains-taking antiquarian in Europe would not be able to make out what it had been, for, when an attempt was made to open it, having become dry since its immersion in the brandy and water, it was found to be literally pulverised.

Mr. GRIFFITH looked upon this new mode of settling a bill as displaying considerable dexterity, and called upon Mrs. Squires to explain her motives for resorting to it.

Mrs. Squires replied that she took up the bill off the table, not snatched it from Mr. Bailey's hand, as that gentleman asserted and was induced to *Spiritualize* it in the brandy and water, in consequence of Mr. Bailey threatening to come upon her husband for the amount. "In fact," added Mrs. Squires, "the gentleman's conduct appeared to me most extraordinary, threatening my husband and making love to me in the same breath."

"*Making love to you*," exclaimed Mr. Bailey, moving off from the lady and fixing upon her a look of the most perfect astonishment, "I'd sooner have my three-and-twenty pounds at the time than your entire person."

"Now, you know you did, Mr. Bailey," rejoined the defendant, who seemed indignant at the low rate her charms were valued at. "Will you deny that you squeezed my hand, Mr. Bailey? Look at his Worship and deny it if you can."

"I squeezed your hands certainly," responded Mr. Bailey, "but it was in my endeavours to save the bill from being destroyed. There was very little love in that squeeze, I assure you."

"Not a very loving squeeze, I dare say," observed Mr. Griffith. "Well, you must make good the injury you have done the bill, ma'am."

It was finally agreed that Mr. Bailey should be put in the same situation he had been before the brandy and water came in, and a fresh bill given him.

ON THE CAUSE OF HOO LOO'S DEATH.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR.—The unfortunate fate of poor Hoo Loo has, I need scarcely observe, created a universal feeling of sympathy and regret, heightened no doubt by the extraordinary character of his disease, and the circumstance of his seeking unavailingly, in a land of strangers, that relief which the science of his own country could not afford him. The object of this letter is not to question the skill, judgment, or ability of the surgeon under whose hands the unfortunate result ensued, because by every one it will be allowed that a more scientific operator than Mr. Key is not easily to be met with. But the event so much deplorable, so little expected, and altogether as yet so unaccounted for, demands the deepest investigation and inquiry that the science of our profession is capable of bestowing. I am led to the subject as much with a view of attracting the attention of others to throw a proper light upon it, as with any expectation that my own suggestions will answer that important purpose. I would therefore beg leave to ask whether the members of the profession, or the public even, should rest satisfied with the unmeaning yet all comprehensive assertion, that the poor fellow died from "the shock produced on his system?" There are occasional instances that will undoubtedly admit the use of such a term; but in this advanced age of science, effects should be deduced from causes, and the light of reason and analogy should be employed to clear away the mist of technicalities and jargon. In the able account given in your journal on Monday the 11th inst., and I have seen none since, either medical or otherwise, to be compared with it, we are told it was an operation that merely required a somewhat extensive division of skin and other unimportant matter—unimportant as not endangering the life of the individual; that there were no large arteries divided; and, from the nature and position of the tumour, there could not have been many nerves to have rendered it an operation of any great pain, difficulty, or distress; and yet, with a loss of from 16 to 20 ounces of blood only, the poor fellow died on the operating table. Now, what was the cause? Neither "the shock upon his system," "the crowded theatre," "the want of air," nor the loss of blood, would be, in my opinion, sufficient to account for it, I believe it to be this—that the large tumour, in weight nearly 60lb., an immense extraneous portion of the man's body, was supplied in its nourishment and growth by an innumerable series of small arteries, which, by their very minuteness, opposed a ready passage of blood from the heart. By these vessels the system had gradually found means to keep up the supply, so as to allow the tumour to increase until it arrived at such an amazing size, without much injury or sensible inconvenience to the man's constitution. But the return of the blood from the tumour to the heart—and this is a very particular fact, bearing on the point I wish to arrive at—was effected by a few veins of a very large size, and which gave back the blood with considerable ease, impetus, and rapidity; for the veins increase their calibre in proportion as they approach the heart. Then what follows? Why, of necessity, as these large veins were divided by the operator, a great and sudden diminution took place in the supply of blood to the right side of the heart; an immediate want of its usual amount of stimulus was felt, a perfect collapse of the system ensued, irrecoverable syncope, and death. But the most interesting inquiry is, if the result could have been foreseen, might it have been prevented? I do not hesitate to say that my conviction is, it might have been prevented, and by the following means:—The heart should have been accustomed to frequent, and as far as possible, entire suspensions of the tide of blood from so great a reservoir (if I may so term it) of that man's system, by pressure on the neck and body of the tumour, and the body of the patient during the period of the operation should have been bound with belt or bandage, to have given that artificial tenseness and support which the fibre of an Asiatic more especially required. If these measures had been adopted with the assistance of the diffusible stimuli employed on the occasion I do not think I should be too bold in asserting my belief that Hoo Loo might have been now living to do honour to the able and talented individual under whose hands he was placed. I have also a strong impression, because it comes within the principles of treatment herein advocated that if transfusion had been earlier employed, and to a much larger extent, that it might have restored the lost balance of circulation. As I conceive this view to be founded on true physiological principles, and some knowledge of the economy of life, I shall be happy, if further investigation proves that I am correct, to have suggested any thing which may tend to the benefit of my profession and the future good of any of my unfortunate fellow-creatures. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD FRANKUM.

Grove-house, Lisson-grove, April 19.

TO JOHN BULL.

Turnham Green, April 4, 1831.

DEAR B.—I am a long time since you have heard from me,—and now I do write, you will find me somewhat haltered in my principles. I have been one over by my sun-in-law to the great cave of Reform. He talks of not stopping till we have got the Ballad and General Sufferance—as to the first, I am all for the song; but with regard to the General, I cannot say I ever heard of him before; but if he is a friend of Lord John Rustles, that is efficient—the very site of Lord John is enough—his name is a corollary, and his finger is comfort.

I recollect the day when I satanized Lord Drum, the Lord Privy, and so did you B.—you now you did—chiefly as I think because he was yellow. Did you ever read Foot, B.!?—Muster Foot says, in one of his Fancies, that a good candidate, like a good oss, cannot be of a bad culler—so I say—besides, what's yellower than a jinny? I think I see you, when you read my lines, and find me altitud as I am—but I am enlightened—the people must have reform—my shoemaker says so, and I know it must be so; and as Lord Drum is at the bottom of the Reform B.le, I love him—he looks as if he had been making the bile for some time. Oh, B., he is an interesting crecher, and so good natured, it is quite impossible to void having a puncheon for him.

I admit at first the Cabinet was in a quandary—that Polly Thomson isn't poplar amongst them. I think they are jellies of Polly, for he most certainly has tallons—Fulmer says he nose he has—he is a great ventriloquist (I think they call it), which speak many forin tongs—indeed, Fulmer sometimes calls him Pollyglet as well as Polly Thomson, and he told me the other day that the King was going to create him Barren Barrille, and send him out Protector of Grease, instead of Prince Loophole, who, as they call it, haggad out.

Then Lord ALTHROP—what a deal of good he has done since he has been in Hoffer.—Look at his entrenchments—he has cut down the odd eater of the Civil List, and tucked off the dooty on koles—and wot a deal more he would have done if the axe of parlymen of hother dace had not perverted him. And as for Lord Grey himself, I do say such a kind-arted man as not been seen for ears and ears—not a sun, nor a cussin, nor a nevy nor a sun-in-law, nor a wife's cussin, nor one hingyvigyel belonging to him, but wot he has been provided for, somehow or another. Show me a Prim Minister as never hacted in such a generous way afore—Why the Duck of Wellington, with all his fine tee doos, when he was in place, never giv nothing what-soever to any of his relations as ever I heard of—ard-arted Duck.

And then that sweet Muster Cullcraft—a dear gentleman, full of Janus, and as neat and as nice as a nine-pin—he is the Ugh!-nit which giv the majority, and all by thinking twice, which is a wise thing in a man—I was not at all surprized when I heard that the nice crecher voted with the eyes—for, says I to my Lavy, he has very little to say to the nose, anyhow. But he was always a favourite with the ladies—a regular Peel-hander amongst them—And then his pore sun Granny too, to have lost his Love—mor-'s the petty, for they are a nice family take 'em all to gather.

“From grave to gay, from lively to Sevier.”

I hope Lord Bruffham and Fox comes up with your expecorations—he certainly does with his bone—I went, the other night, into “Tommy's box;” I don't know why they called the place so—it was like a vaper bath, with certains all round it; and there I seed the Chanceseller lying full-length on the Wulsack—(which I thought a hod thing to have in such a place)—and I am told he may be seen lying there every night—when I say lying, I mean stretching,—and poor nobleman, no wonder, for he must be a most tired out—wot with the interests of the mayshun, and the cawses in his Court, and the trouble he is at to keep silence there—and carrion the bag—and riting leaden articles in the noos-peppers, and his repeals, and one thing and the other. Have you seen his pitcher in the Suffocating gallery of Artists—there he is, as like as like can be, but only caryachurd, which is not to be wondered at, for the pitcher is painted by Lord Lonsdale—(so the cattle-hog says)—and as his Lordship always made him look blue on the pole, its no wonder he has made him look yellow on the canvas—for blue and yellow is Bruffham's cullers. The pitcher, however, is in the best place of the room, in complement to the Lord Chanceseller—so that them as was ordered to hang his Lordship, have done him only justass.

Then there is Lord Pummicestone—he is another of my feverits—where did you ivir see such a Foraving Minister as he—so geetel—so haymable—and with such nice wickers and white linen—never interfeering the least with any nonsense about polytics—never sayin a word about his hoffer, either in Parlyment or out of it, as I hears on; he troubles his head no more about the Belchians and the Ditch, or the Roossians or the Proossians or any of the oocians, than I do. I'm told (by Parr and Tese) that there are no hopes for the Poles—their caws is desprut—at least so the Old Engine we met last season at the sea side, told me the day before yesterday, as I seen him cumming out of the Horizontal Club in Handover-square;—nevertheless, I think Lord Pummicestone is quite wyse for not talking—when one nose littel, it is the safest way to say nothink. However, I may be preggued in his fever, for his Lordship has promised to do the jslap wuth me, at an opp which a frend of ours in Taffystalk-square is to

give next month—I thoft my duncing days was gun, but woe can resist Lord Pummicestone—that would be a task.

Pursenal felines, however, shud not—halways way wuth us, but since Fulmer as taken this turn towards reform, all the Ministers have been so servile to us, that we are quite churmed. Lord Hockland, though no grate things in the Gûment, is such a haffable, warm arted crtur—such a insinivating Pier—and Sir Jims Graham, so huanassuming, and at the same time such a fine man—however he turified that Ogremau Muhoon—did you see how the pore fellar was put to a nooplush; and how he croed over O'Konnell like a kok—Grame him out of that, splendid—there isn't nothink but that to be sed about it: so did Lord Althrop wuth Mr. Plummet Wad—a very hominous name for a querrel—he that he cocht in his entrenchment at St. Jimses—Oh! it makes one proud to see such Nereos as these.

But nothink will do—everybody which wares shurts and has munney in their pokets abuses this bill of Lord Drums; they say the bill may parse, but nobody can conster it; and they tells us that the hony claws they can understand in the bill is the Devil's claws, which has set his foot in it. To be sure B. I must say, looking at things as they stand cutting of sixty-two members at a blow is a serous hopperation—I hone it is very like a Revylation. Old Tim wuth the firelock, however, will shoe the effex; and (as I says to Lavy, whenever I have a fit of coffin) wen we are in our graves, what will it signify to us?

I am for Reform—and I hone it. The King, they say, is for it—at wich I wonder; and the Queen is agin it—at wich I do not wonder. But Mr. Christopher Stubbs, our hopposite neighbore, is for it; and that has decided me—for he hadmires Lord Pummicestone, and Mr. Cullcraft, and Mr. Singeing Long—so I think he has had some new lights lately. Singeing Long, after having stood twice at the Hold Bayley, and having been only returned once, is going to hoffer himself for the parish of Marrowbone, as what Fulmer calls the ‘knee plus ultra.

And now, B., let us snitch a minnet from Pollyticks, and Pollyyots, and Polly Thomsons, for a moral inflexion or two; here is Hester come agin—Puck, as the Galls call it—the tress is beginning to shoot, just as the bows is ceesing to unt; the sweet Buda (I ope you like Hornithology) are commencing their woblings on the branches, and are hable to do wot is wise as well as pleasant—turn over a new leaf every day of their lives. Hadam and Heve did so before them, which is a good President.

Wot a splundid site it is to behold the works of natur—the great Halpe—Strumbolli—Hema—the sparrowgrass piping out of the beds at Battersea—Burnells funnel under the Thames—and the Cosmorammy in Regent-street—but one has no time for these thinks at present. I am obsorbed with the great question, and I could not rest till I opened myself to yew—yew will call me a rat—but I'll trust you even though I begun our coryspondence; for we are safe from your Harrows if we dont expose ourselves, and however I may cry out for reform, enter noo; I shall never be hass enough to be a bartizan of it before the public.

Your's truly, dear B,
DOROTHEA L. RAMSBOTTOM.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary; and the Constitutional Legislature of the United Kingdom. By Sir W. Beetham, Ulster King of Arms, &c. &c. Vol. 1. London, 1830.

There is nothing of which Englishmen have a more confused notion than the nature and growth of their national constitution. Even at the present moment, when the people's eyes are turned to the machinery of government, we hear more comments on the form of the engine, than on the fitness of its parts to each other, and the capability of the whole to work its intended object. We have had long debates in Parliament; interminable orations at county meetings; piquant speeches after public dinners (the matter of which sometimes bore potent testimony to the period of their utterance); our tables groan with the weight of pamphlets; and the press teems with morning and evening declarations on the grand question; but the most patient and attentive reader and hearer, supposing him hitherto unacquainted with the subject, must be more in the dark than ever after all this discussion. Perhaps on no subject have so many contradictory statements (best proof of ignorance), been promulgated and maintained. The conservative party, as they call themselves, or they who would preserve the constitution as it is, boldly appeal to antiquity; they are horror-stricken at the thought of change, they shudder at convulsion, and raise the cry of revolution. The perfection of the constitution exists in its “limbs and outward flourishes,” as well as in its soul. A rotten borough is as much a part of the constitution as the King, or the Lords, or the Commons; consequently, as intangible, and as much to be preserved. They will tell you of England in the days of Alfred, and of the times of the Henrys and the Edwards, and they will maintain that the corruptions now existing have existed, and were at worst but foils to make the star-like beauties of the constitution “stick fiery off indeed.” “The sacred legacy of our forefathers,” “the birthright of Britons,” are their watch words. And so they are of the opposite party. Not only ought the whole people to be represented in the Commons House of Parliament, but they were so till the encroach-

ments of rotten boroughs, the unholy influence of the crown, and the malignant interference of the aristocracy prevented it. Give us what we ought to have—not in reason, but in right—not from expediency, but in strict justice—not by concession, revolution, or change, but by restoration, reform, and a return to the purity of the constitution—give us the rights of Englishmen, give us the freedom our forefathers. Plausible as these demands are, and powerful as are the sympathies to which they appeal, nothing can be more certain than that they are founded in direct falsification of history. It is clear—we know how unpopular and unpalatable the doctrine is at this moment; yet it is not the less certain—that at no former period of our history had the popular voice so great weight in the legislature as at this moment. Do we assert, therefore, that our system has attained perfection in that respect? That the democratic part of the constitution ought not to be enlarged? This is the very opposite of our feeling. History is a succession of changes. Where these grow out of, and are guided by a popular spirit, restrained by the existence and influence of different orders in the state, every change must be for the better. At whatever price it is bought, wisdom must be gained at each revolution of the social wheel, for the motion of mind being onward, and that of the institutions it draws with it rotatory, the perpetual and gradual advance of intellect causes, in the frame of society, a continually revolving action, but the machine progresses, and, at each remove approaches nearer to perfection. This is precisely the history of the English constitution. The Britons, who, driven back by the Romans, exist, in their language and lineage, to the present hour among the mountains of Scotland and in the fastnesses of Wales, retain, in an eminent, nay, characteristic degree, those feudal institutions which historians have ignorantly ascribed to the Normans, and referred to the period of the Conquest for their introduction to this island. The Saxons, who were called to the relief of the British subjects of Rome against the incursions of their more warlike neighbours, and the Danes, who harassed, conquered, and ruled both, possessed modifications of those feudal institutions. The franks, who conquered Gaul, were lords of the soil by right of conquest, and the Gauls were the serfs and slaves in penalty of defeat. The Britons suffered a like penalty from the Saxons, they from the Danes, and all three from the Normans. The period of the Conquest, therefore, renewed the feudal bond and changed its holders. Gurth, the born thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood, continued to feed the hogs of his master, while the Saxon churl became the villain, the terrier, the herd and husbandman, of the Norman baron. Military adventure was undertaken, as commercial enterprises now are, with a view to gain; and as the profits of the latter speculations are divided among the companions of the adventurer, so were the lands of the conquered among the peers, comites, barons; that is, the partners, companions, and fellows of the military merchant. What William did, the Saxons and Danes had done before him. The country was his by will of the bona fide holder, and by conquest over the possessor de facto. It was parcelled out to his co-mates, who sometimes retained their previous titles and dignities, personal and real, and in other instances took dignity and name with and from the possessions they received. These comites, or great fundholders of the King, divided their large allotments into divisions, cantles, and portions, for which they found vassalors, or tenants by subinfeudation, holding of them, and owing them immediately the allegiance, military services, pecuniary acknowledgments, and civil councils which they were bound to afford the King. Before, at, and after the Conquest, then, the bulk of Englishmen were slaves, serfs, villains, or, as the term exists to this moment in Northumberland, bondagers. English freedom and English liberty existed wholly in the breasts of a few turbulent barons, and the clergy, who, with education, drank in the love of rational liberty, according to the grand principle of the present day. The King was sworn to govern the nation according to its usages; to administer justice with the aid of his council. This council—summoned from the barons, who were bound to aid the King in council, as in war, formed the aula regis, and by a more extensive summons the King could assemble round him the commune concilium regni. The power of these courts was, however, wholly judicial. The system was one which the admirers of symmetry ought to restore. Each baron held his court, at which his tenants were bound to attend, as freeholders are now in the courts baron, or in the country courts. The comites, earls, or great barons, in like manner held their courts, at which their vassalors or subfeudatories were bound to attend; and they, again, could be called into the aula regis to assist the chief justiciary with their services as jurymen, &c. This was the great court of appeal, to which tenants or suitors in the lower courts could recur, as is the case now with the judicial capacity of the House of Lords. But where was the legislative power? Truly in the King. With regard to laws, the people had nothing to do but to obey them; with regard to wars, the people had only to fight in them; but with regard to money, the people were to consent before they were called on to pay it. Who paid? Who consented? The serfs, the bondsmen, the people? No; their masters. Wealth paid, property paid: wealth and property were consulted; and it is very clear that till the reign of Edward I. the people of England had no voice in the legislature. The barons had one set of interests in-

dependently of the crown; the crown had a set of interests constantly opposed to those of the barons, and at every struggle between these tyrant kings and barons the people gained. Kings to borrow money, granted privileges; barons, to secure personal influence, granted privileges; bondsmen became free, traffickers grew rich, could lend money, and then they were called to Parliament, or to the great council. First as knights of their shire, to tell the King what portion of the tallage their tenants and neighbours could bear, and to consent to its infliction: this was a twentieth, or a fifteenth, a tenth, and even a ninth of their whole substance. The church enjoyed peace; her tenants grew rich; round castles and convents the enfranchised thronged for protection; markets were granted; villages grew into towns, became wealthy, could pay, and were, therefore, represented. The burgesses, called from these privileged places, were, like the knights of shires, merely wanted to consent to the shearing of the flock they represented. The *lex justissima* of Edward I. that “where all were taxed the consent of all should be required,” existed in principle only at the time of its promulgation. Its practice did not become common till long after the statute *de tallagio non concedendo* had been published. The barons wrung the Magna Charta from the dastardly John, who yielded only to the gauntletted hand and to the helmed head. What does that charter give to the people in the way of representation? Through the reigns of Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., Richard I., and Henry IV., the struggles for liberty or power were between the barons and the crown, and as before, every new struggle gave some concession to the people. Legislative power was, in course of time yielded by the King to the people; and the division of the Parliament into two houses laid the foundation of that popular power which has been gradually growing to the present moment, and which, we repeat, has never, at any period, been so influential in the great council of the kingdom as it is at present. The principle, then, of the whole of our changes, and the gradual growth of our legislature, is, that wherever new sources of wealth arose they should be represented. Symmetry was never thought of. The very excellence of the institution is, that each of its parts has grown out of necessity, and the illustration of an old house to which various additions have been made, as they became requisite, is perhaps, the best that can be used, and by far the nearest to the truth. Now, build up a new house if you can, make it more elegant, and no less useful if you like, but where are you to go during the re-edification? The old plan of restoring bit by bit is the best, while the family can be accommodated in the rest of the house. Old Sarum is a rotten tower; build it up with Manchester; and place Leeds or Birmingham in the Gaton or Westbury wing; but, if you sweep away sixty chambers, and hope to make an old house look more symmetrical, by widening the arches, beware of a fall.

Nw, what has all this to do with dignity, feudal and Parliamentary, and Sir W. Beetham's book? Reader, we have endeavoured to convey its spirit—the spirit at least of a distinct portion of it. The facts and authorities Sir William rests on amount to proof; and we would cordially recommend the work to the careful perusal of every man, reformer or anti-reformer, who would argue wisely or cautiously on the grand question which engrosses public attention. The other subject of the work we shall take up on the appearance of the second volume. The one before us has a few faults of language, evidently inaccuracies, which a little care would correct; but the research it proves and the light it throws upon the constitution, are of vast importance at this moment, and will be in all time.—*Atlas*, April 17.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.—It was said, that the Princess Charlotte was to be called Elizabeth; it is now asserted that Victoria is to be called Charlotte. We hope the veronical and baptismal name will not be abandoned; there is hope in it. Her royal highness, with the Duchess of Kent, and suite, were at Covent Garden on Thursday, to witness Sophy's opera.

NEW DIGNITIES.—The present Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Thomson, are, it is said, both to be created baronets, by the especial favour of the King, and entirely free from the usual fees consequent upon those occasions. A Scotch paper says that the Lord Chief Baron (Mr. Abercromby) is to succeed Mr. Mannes Sutton without delay as Speaker of the House of Commons. The Earl of Kenmore is to have an English peerage.—*Lancaster Chron.*

LIBEL.—Mr. O'Connell has undertaken the revision of the libel laws. He will move for a bill to establish the liberty of the press, and to admit evidence of truth in defence of an alleged libel.

We have lived in three generations of Kings, and for what various qualities has cash been best in its turn? George the Third, the great grandfather of his people, was valued for eating shoulders of mutton at two o'clock. George the Fourth, the grandfather of his people, was esteemed for etiquette, dignity and dress. William, the father, for bluntness and familiarity.—Baron Wood used to say, there was no such thing as bad wine: some wine, he said, was better than others, but none was bad. The same may be said of Kings, with this difference that the present is always the best.—*Examiner*.

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by SAREEGHUTINA JAGANNATHJI, at the Courier Press No. 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.